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=> e vesely cavaliere/au

E1           84     VESELY C/AU
E2           14     VESELY C J/AU
E3            0 --> VESELY CAVALIERE/AU
E4            1     VESELY CESTMIR/AU
E5            3     VESELY CHARLES J/AU
E6            5     VESELY CHRISTINE/AU
E7            1     VESELY CTIBOR/AU
E8          184     VESELY D/AU
E9           25     VESELY D G/AU
E10           1     VESELY D J/AU
E11         560     VESELY D L/AU
E12           7     VESELY DASA/AU

=> e vesely renata maria anna cavaliere/au

E1           37     VESELY R/AU
E2            1     VESELY RENATA/AU
E3            0 --> VESELY RENATA MARIA ANNA CAVALIERE/AU
E4            1     VESELY RICHARD/AU
E5           33     VESELY RUDOLF/AU
E6           20     VESELY S/AU
E7            1     VESELY S A/AU
E8            1     VESELY S K/AU
E9            5     VESELY S M/AU
E10           3     VESELY SARA/AU
E11           1     VESELY SARA K/AU
E12           2     VESELY SHIRLY/AU

=> s e1 or e2

L1           38 "VESELY R"/AU OR "VESELY RENATA"/AU

=> s l1 and bacteria?

L2           14 L1 AND BACTERIA?

=> dup rem l1

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L3           25 DUP REM L1 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dup rem l2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L4            7 DUP REM L2 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-7
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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 1
AN 97312682 EMBASE
DN 1997312682
TI Immunomodulating activity of probiotics.
AU Famularo G.; Trinchieri V.; Santini G.; **Vesely R.**; Salvadori B.B.; De Simone C.
CS G. Famularo, Infectious Diseases, University of L'Aquila, L'Aquila, Italy
SO EOS Rivista di Immunologia ed Immunofarmacologia, (1997) 17/1 (3-6).
Refs: 31
ISSN: 0392-6699 CODEN: EOSSDJ
CY Italy
DT Journal; General Review
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
LA English
SL English; Italian
AB Experimental and clinical data indicate that probiotics containing lactic acid-producing **bacteria** strongly affect most functions of the immune system, particularly at the level of gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT), including the production of cytokines, the mitogen- and antigen-driven lymphocyte proliferation, the cytotoxicity of natural killer cells, the phagocytic and killing activity of monocytes-macrophages, and the production of antibodies. in addition, there is growing evidence that the composition of the endogenous intestinal microflora may have an important role in the pathogenesis of autoimmunity in both humans and experimental animal models. This might support the use of oral bacteriotherapy in the treatment of some autoimmune diseases.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 2
AN 93284833 EMBASE
DN 1993284833
TI The role of probiotics in modulation of the immune system in man and in animals.
AU De Simone C.; **Vesely R.**; Salvadori B.B.; Jirillo E.
CS Malattie Infettive, Universita di L'Aquila,67100 L'Aquila, Italy
SO International Journal of Immunotherapy, (1993) 9/1 (23-28).
ISSN: 0255-9625 CODEN: IJIMET
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article
FS 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
AB The aim of the present paper is to review the authors' studies on the influence of yogurt and yogurt **bacteria** on immune responses in man and animals. Lactic acid **bacteria** present in yogurt play a role in modulating the translocation of the Gram-negative **bacteria** present in the gut, increase the survival of mice challenged with Salmonella typhimurium and stimulate local immune responses at the level of Peyer's patches. In man, yogurt modulates gamma-interferon production in vitro and in vivo. The presence of membrane receptors for LAB on human lymphocytes probably represents a potent stimulus for lymphoid-cell activation.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1993:239536 BIOSIS
DN PREV199344112736
TI **Bacterial** translocation and immunological responses in mice monoassociated or biassociated with Lactobacillus bulgaricus and Escherichia coli.
AU De Simone, Claudio (1); Salvadori, Bruna Bianchi; Tzantzoglou, Sonia; Jirillo, Emilio; Camaschella, Paolo; Cislaghi, Simona; Ciardi, Antonio;

**Vesely, Renata**
CS (1) Cattedra Malattie Infettive, Dip. Medicina Sperimentale, Universita dell'Aquila, I-67100 L'Aquila Italy
SO Paubert-Braquet, M. [Editor]; Dupont, C. [Editor]; Paoletti, R. [Editor]. (1992) pp. 57-65. Dynamic Nutrition Research, Vol. 1; Foods, nutrition and immunity: Effects of dairy and fermented milk products.
Publisher: S. Karger AG P.O. Box, Allschwilerstrasse 10, CH-4009 Basel, Switzerland.
Meeting Info.: 2nd Bio-Inova/EIBET Workshop Paris, France December 9, 1991
ISBN: 3-8055-5605-5.
DT Article
LA English

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1992:87821 BIOSIS
DN BR42:40096
TI PROBIOTICS AND STIMULATION OF THE IMMUNE RESPONSE.
AU DE SIMONE C; ROSATI E; MORETTI S; BIANCHI SALVADORI B; **VESELY R**; JIRILLO E
CS MALATTIE INFETTIVE, UNIV. AQUILA ABRUZZI, L'AQUILA, ITALY.
SO SIXTH EUROPEAN NUTRITION CONFERENCE ON NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES: NEW DEVELOPMENTS OF CONSUMER CONCERN, ATHENS, GREECE, MAY 25-28, 1991. EUR J CLIN NUTR. (1991) 45 (SUPPL 2), 32-34.
CODEN: EJCNEQ. ISSN: 0954-3007.
DT Conference
FS BR; OLD
LA English

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 3
AN 88250186 EMBASE
DN 1988250186
TI Enhancement of host resistance against Salmonella typhimurium infection by a diet supplemented with yogurt.
AU De Simone C.; Tzantzoglou S.; Baldinelli L.; Di Fabio S.; Bianchi-Salvadori B.; Jirilo E.; **Vesely R.**
CS Clinica Malattie Infettive, Universita 'La Sapienza', Roma, Italy
SO Immunopharmacology and Immunotoxicology, (1988) 10/3 (399-415).
ISSN: 0892-3973 CODEN: IITOEF
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
SL English
AB The effect of a diet supplemented with yogurt containing live lactobacilli (LAB) - Lactobacillus bulgaricus and Streptococcus thermophilus - on the response of inbred mice to infection with Salmonella typhimurium was elaborated. The results of our experiments were consistent with the hypothesis that modifications of the microflora influence the adherence of S. typhimurium to intestinal mucosa, the natural antibacterial activity of the Peyer's patches lymphocytes, the accumulation of the macrophages in the liver, the proliferative responses of the splenocytes. The relationship between modifications of the immune response following ingestion of yogurt with live LAB and increased defense mechanisms was confirmed by the **bacterial** counts in livers and spleens and by the reduced mortality to S. typhimurium infection.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
AN 89082350 MEDLINE

DN 89082350
TI Adherence of specific yogurt micro-organisms to human peripheral blood lymphocytes.
AU De Simone C; Grassi P P; Bianchi-Salvadori B; Miragliotta G; **Vesely R**; Jirillo E
CS Clinica Malattie Infettive, Policlinico Umberto I. Universit`a La Sapienza, Rome, Italy..
SO MICROBIOS, (1988) 55 (222) 49-57.
Journal code: MXS. ISSN: 0026-2633.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198904
AB Yogurt lactic-acid-**bacteria** (LAB) consisting of Lactobacillus bulgaricus and Streptococcus thermophilus were evaluated for their capacity to bind to human peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL). These micro-organisms adhere to human T lymphocytes, and bind to B lymphocytes, in high and low frequencies, respectively. In addition, a quantitative analysis of LAB binding to PBL was carried out using the same parameters previously applied to a Salmonella model. The effect of yogurt LAB on the natural anti-**bacterial** activity exerted by PBL was examined. Lymphocyte pretreatment with **bacteria** did not affect such functions. These findings are discussed in the light of the well known ability of yogurt LAB to modulate the immune response.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 5
AN 1986:239542 BIOSIS
DN BA82:4046
TI THE ADJUVANT EFFECT OF YOGHURT ON PRODUCTION OF GAMMA INTERFERON BY CONCANAVALIN A-STIMULATED HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LYMPHOCYTES.
AU DE SIMONE C; SALVADORI B B; NEGRI R; FERRAZZI M; BALDINELLI L; **VESELY R**
CS CLINICA MALATTIE INFETTIVE, POLICLINICO UMBERTO I, UNIV. LA SAPIENZA, ROMA, ITALY.
SO NUTR REP INT, (1986) 33 (3), 419-434.
CODEN: NURIBL. ISSN: 0029-6635.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB The Authors have evaluated the influence of yogurt and its **bacterial** constituents on the "in vitro" production of gamma-interferon (Y-IFN) by human peripheral blood lymphocytes (HPBLs). The addition of small quantities of yogurt to HPBL cultures stimulated by the mitogen concanavalin A (Con A) results in a significative potentiation of the production of Y-IFN. The phenomenon is even more evident employing suboptimal quantities of Con A, and may also be attributed to an acceleration in the production of Y-IFN by HPBLs. The potentiation of Y-IFN production resulted reduced or absent using heat-treated yogurt or yogurt filtered through a Millipore filter. Experimentsconducted in which L. bulgaricus and S. thermophilus were added to the HPBLs culture confirmed an adjuvant action of the acid lactic **bacteria**. The increase in the Y-IFN resulted independent from blastogenesis and interleukin 2 (IL 2) synthesis and proved effective in potentiating natural killer cell (NK) activity against K562 cells.

=> e de simone claudio/au

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|---|---|---|---|
| E1 | 5 | | DE SIMONE CIRO/AU |
| E2 | 2 | | DE SIMONE CLARA/AU |
| E3 | 82 | --> | DE SIMONE CLAUDIO/AU |
| E4 | 1 | | DE SIMONE CORRADO/AU |
| E5 | 30 | | DE SIMONE D/AU |
| E6 | 1 | | DE SIMONE D J/AU |

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E7            9     DE SIMONE D N/AU
E8            4     DE SIMONE D W/AU
E9            1     DE SIMONE DAVID JOSEPH/AU
E10           2     DE SIMONE DAVID N/AU
E11           1     DE SIMONE DOMENICO/AU
E12           1     DE SIMONE DOUGLAS W/AU

=> s e3

L5           82 "DE SIMONE CLAUDIO"/AU

=> s l5 and bacteria?

L6           20 L5 AND BACTERIA?

=> dup rem l6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7           19 DUP REM L6 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab l-19


L7   ANSWER 1 OF 19  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN   1999:549364  CAPLUS
DN   131:167668
TI   Use of bacteria endowed with arginine deiminase to induce
     apoptosis and/or reduce an inflammatory reaction and pharmaceutical or
     dietetic compositions containing such bacteria
IN   De Simone, Claudio
PA   Mendes S.r.l., Italy
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   WO 9942568          A1   19990826      WO 1998-IT275    19981013
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,
             KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO,
             NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA,
             UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
             CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9896441          A1   19990906      AU 1998-96441    19981013
PRAI IT 1998-RM103      19980220
     WO 1998-IT275      19981013
AB   Disclosed is the use of bacteria endowed with arginine deiminase
     to induce apoptosis and/or reduce an inflammatory reaction, and
     pharmaceutical or dietetic compns. contg. such bacteria. Some
     gram-pos. bacteria and some gram-neg. bacteria, and
     also some strains of lactic acid bacteria (in particular of the
     species Lactobacillus brevis or lactobacillus fermentum), are found to be
     reich in arginine deiminase. Bacteria contg. the arginine
     deiminase are capable of inducing apoptosis via inhibition the activity
of
     constituent and inducible nitric oxide synthase and can be used as such
or
     after suitable lyophilization or also after sonication or the treatment
of
     inflammation-related diseases.
```

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:731847 CAPLUS
TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing lactobacilli for treatment of vaginal infections
IN Cavaliere, Vesely Renata Maria Anna; **De, Simone Claudio**
PA Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria Anna, Italy; De Simone, Claudio
SO Eur. Pat. Appl.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI EP 956858 | A1 | 19991117 | EP 1998-830264 | 19980430 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| JP 11322621 | A2 | 19991124 | JP 1998-352873 | 19981211 |

PRAI EP 1998-830264 19980430

AB Use of an assocn. of lactobacilli for prepn. of a pharmaceutical compn. for treatment of vaginosis and vaginitis. Said **bacteria** assocn. comprises the Lactobacillus brevis and Lactobacillus salivarius subs. salicinius species, possibly in combination with one or more species selected from Lactobacillus salivarius subs. salivarius, Lactobacillus jensenii, Lactobacillus cate, Lactobacillus minutus and Lactobacillus gasseri. A pharmaceutical compn. comprising said assocn. of lactobacilli adapted for treatment of vaginosis and vaginitis.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
AN 1999:357676 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900357676
TI Effect of the lactic acid bacterium Streptococcus thermophilus on ceramide levels in human keratinocytes in vitro and stratum corneum in vivo.
AU Di Marzio, Luisa; Cinque, Benedetta; **De Simone, Claudio**; Cifone, M. Grazia (1)
CS (1) Department of Experimental Medicine, University of L'Aquila, Via Vetoio 10, Coppito 2, 67100, L'Aquita Italy
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (July, 1999) Vol. 113, No. 1, pp. 98-106.
ISSN: 0022-202X.
DT Article
LA English
SL English

AB The effects of Streptococcus thermophilus on ceramide levels either in vitro on cultured human keratinocytes or in vivo on stratum corneum, have been investigated. In vitro, Streptococcus thermophilus enhanced the levels of ceramides in keratinocytes in a time-dependent way. The presence of high levels of neutral, glutathione-sensitive, sphingomyelinase in Streptococcus thermophilus could be responsible for the observed ceramide increase. The application of a base cream containing sonicated Streptococcus thermophilus in the forearm skin of 17 healthy volunteers for 7 d also led to a significant and relevant increase of skin ceramide amounts, which could be due to the sphingomyelin hydrolysis through **bacterial** neutral sphingomyelinase. Indeed, similar results were obtained with a base cream containing purified **bacterial** neutral sphingomyelinase. In addition, the inhibition of **bacterial** neutral sphingomyelinase activity through glutathione blocked the skin ceramide increase observed after the treatment. The topical application of a sonicated Streptococcus thermophilus preparation, leading to increased stratum corneum ceramide levels, could thus result in the improvement of lipid barrier and a more effective resistance against xerosis.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998:351738 CAPLUS
DN 129:45130
TI Sphingomyelinase compositions and use thereof
IN Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria Anna; **De Simone, Claudio**
PA Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria Anna, Italy; De Simone, Claudio
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9822082 | A1 | 19980528 | WO 1997-IT278 | 19971114 |
| W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 9851340 | A1 | 19980610 | AU 1998-51340 | 19971114 |
| EP 941056 | A1 | 19990915 | EP 1997-946038 | 19971114 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |

PRAI IT 1996-RM799 19961122
WO 1997-IT278 19971114
AB The use of sphingomyelinase to increase the levels of skin and mucosal ceramides, as well as dermatol. and cosmetic compns. contg. same which are suitable for topical application are disclosed. A lyophilized Streptococcus thermophilus suspended in a HEPES buffer was sonicated for lysis. The sonicated samples were centrifuged and the supernatant was removed to obtain a protein, which was incubated in a buffer contg. [N-methyl-14C]sphingomyelin to measure the activity of sphingomyelinase. A cream was prepd. contg. sonicated lactic **bacteria** and the effect of daily applications of the cream on the ceramide levels of the horny layer of the epidermis of the forearm was assayed in volunteers.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 19 USPATFULL
AN 1998:17355 USPATFULL
TI Use of terbinafine for the therapeutic treatment of pneumocystosis
IN **De Simone, Claudio**, Ardea, Italy
Contini, Carlo, Rome, Italy
Tzoutzoglou, Sonia, Rome, Italy
PA Mendes s.r.l., Rome, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5719192 19980217
WO 9420082 19940915
AI US 1995-525526 19950912 (8)
WO 1994-IT23 19940311
19950912 PCT 371 date
19950912 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI IT 1993-RM154 19930312
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Spivack, Phyllis G.
LREP Evenson, McKeown, Edwards & Lenahan, P.L.L.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 208
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of use comprising administering terbinafine for the primary and secondary prophylaxis and treatment of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, including oral administration of terbinafine at does of 3 to 20 mg/kg/day, to a subject suffering from this type of pneumonia is

disclosed.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 19 USPATFULL
AN 1998:14475 USPATFULL
TI Dietary and pharmaceutical compositions containing lyophilized lactic **bacteria**, their preparation and use
IN Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria Anna, Via S.Orsola, 11, Milan, Italy
**De Simone, Claudio**, Via Nuoro, 10, Ardea (Rome), Italy
PA Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria Anna, Milan, Italy (non-U.S. individual)
De Simone, Claudio, Ardea, Italy (non-U.S. individual)
PI US 5716615 19980210
AI US 1995-448787 19950524 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-117751, filed on 8 Sep 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-983839, filed on 1 Dec 1992, now abandoned
PRAI IT 1992-UMI256 19920210
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.; Assistant Examiner: Ware, Deborah K.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 772
AB A pharmaceutical composition containing several different **bacteria** including Streptococcus thermophilus, Lactobacilli and Bifidobacteria is disclosed. The **bacteria** are present in the composition at a total concentration of 1.times.10.sup.11 to 1.times.10.sup.13 per gram. Further, methods of using the pharmaceutical are disclosed which include treatment of a gastrointestinal disorder and hypercholesteremia. Also a method for modulating a host's immune response is disclosed.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:642785 CAPLUS
DN 130:13168
TI Oral bacteriotherapy
AU Famularo, Giuseppe; **De Simone, Claudio**
CS Dep. Experimental Med., L'Aquila, 67100, Italy
SO Immunol. Today (1998), 19(10), 486-487
CODEN: IMTOD8; ISSN: 0167-4919
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A polemic directed to Strobel and Mowat (ibid. 1998, 19, 173) discussing the role of the gut flora in the induction of oral tolerance to food antigen. Potential therapeutic uses of administering probiotic and prebiotic **bacteria** and their value in the treatment of allergy and inflammation are emphasized.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:633911 CAPLUS
DN 127:245428
TI Strains of **bacteria** with altered metabolism of bile acids and their use
IN Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria; **De Simone, Claudio**
PA Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria Anna, Italy; De Simone, Claudio
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

PI EP 795604 A2 19970917 EP 1997-830040 19970205
EP 795604 A3 19980415
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE
CA 2198518 AA 19970911 CA 1997-2198518 19970226
JP 10000086 A2 19980106 JP 1997-53673 19970307
CN 1165857 A 19971126 CN 1997-103444 19970310
PRAI IT 1996-MI468 19960311
AB Strains of **bacteria** characterized by exhibiting: (a) a 7.alpha.-dehydroxylase activity of <50%, and (b) a bile acid deconjugation activity of <50%, and descendants, mutants, and derivs. thereof preserving activities (a) and (b); and a pharmaceutical compn. comprising .gtoreq.1 such strain useful for preventing and treating diseases assocd. with or caused by an altered metab. of bile acids.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1997:274584 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799566302
TI Pathogenetic role of phagocytic abnormalities in human virus immunodeficiency infection: Possible therapeutical approaches. A review.
AU Covelli, Vito; Pece, Salvatore; Giuliani, Giuseppe; **De Simone, Claudio**; Jirillo, Emilio (1)
CS (1) Dip. Clin. Med. Immunol. Malattie Infettive, Fac. Med., Univ. Bari, Bari Italy
SO Immunopharmacology and Immunotoxicology, (1997) Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 147-164.
ISSN: 0892-3973.
DT General Review
LA English
AB Polymorphonuclear cells (PMN) and monocytes/macrophages (M/M) represent the first defence line against invading microorganisms. Both phagocytic cell functions are precociously compromised in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected subjects, thus leading to infectious and neurological complications in the late stages of disease. Among intracellular pathogens, emerging **bacteria** such as Bartonella henselae and Rhodococcus equi can cause peculiar clinical pictures, i.e. the bacillary parenchimal angiomatosis and a classical pyogranulomatous bronchopneumonia, respectively. On the other hand, overproduction of proinflammatory cytokines (CKs) and, in particular, tumor necrosis factor-alpha under HIV or lipopolysaccharide stimulation may cause neural damage in terms of demyelination and subsequent development of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) dementia complex. Some therapeutical attempts have been made with colony stimulating factors in order to increase the number and potentiate the function of PMN and M/M. On the other hand, the use of drugs able to reduce exaggerated release of CKs by M/M is suggested in AIDS patients in order to prevent a further aggravation of the clinical condition.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1996:676134 CAPLUS
DN 125:299427
TI Use of g class immunoglobulins for the topical treatment of atopic dermatitis
IN **De Simone, Claudio**; Bruschi, Pietro
PA Mendes S.R.L., Italy
SO PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|

PI WO 9628186 A1 19960919 WO 1996-IT47 19960312
W: CA, JP, KR, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
CA 2213500 AA 19960919 CA 1996-2213500 19960312
EP 814837 A1 19980107 EP 1996-905988 19960312
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI
JP 11501915 T2 19990216 JP 1996-527431 19960312
PRAI IT 1995-RM154 19950314
WO 1996-IT47 19960312
AB The use of G class Igs, particularly Igs for i.v. use (IVIGs) or for i.m. use (IMIGs), to produce a medicine for the local therapeutic treatment of dermatitis, particularly acne, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, eczema and ichthyosis, psoriasis, papulosquamous dermatopathies (seborrheic dermatitis, erythroderma, etc.), as well as fungus, parasite, bacterium and virus infection dermatitis and the pharmaceutical compn. contacting same, are disclosed.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1997:29713 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799328916
TI Field testing of prophylactic measures against Cryptosporidium parvum infection in calves in a California dairy herd.
AU Harp, James A. (1); Jardon, Phillip; Atwill, E. Rob; Zylstra, Mike; Checel, Stephanie; Goff, Jesse P. (1); **De Simone, Claudio**
CS (1) USDA Agric. Res. Service, Natl. Animal Disease Cent., Metabolic Diseases and Immunology Res. Unit, Ames, IA 50010-0070 USA
SO American Journal of Veterinary Research, (1996) Vol. 57, No. 11, pp. 1586-1588.
ISSN: 0002-9645.
DT Article
LA English
AB Objective: To test the ability of oral vaccination or probiotic treatment with lactic acid-producing **bacteria** to protect calves from Cryptosporidium parvum infection under field conditions. Animals: 134 Holstein calves born on a dairy farm where cryptosporidiosis was endemic. Procedure: Calves were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 treatment groups at birth. Calves in the vaccine group received an oral dose of C. parvum vaccine within several hours of birth. Calves in the **bacteria** group received an oral dose of lactic acid-producing **bacteria** daily for the first 10 days after birth. Control calves were not treated. All calves were monitored for diarrhea and fecal shedding of C. parvum oocysts for 3 weeks. Results: There were no significant differences in the incidence of diarrhea and oocyst shedding among the 3 groups. Conclusions: Neither vaccination nor probiotic treatment was effective in preventing C. parvum infection in calves under field conditions. High numbers of C. parvum in the environment may have overwhelmed any potential benefits of these regimens. Further work is necessary to develop effective prophylaxis against C. parvum under field conditions.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1995:414670 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598428970
TI A new era for carnitine.
AU Famularo, Giuseppe; **De Simone, Claudio**
CS Dep. Infect. Dis., Univ. L'Aquila, 67100 L'Aquila Italy
SO Immunology Today, (1995) Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 211-213.
ISSN: 0167-4919.
DT Article
LA English

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1994:160872 CAPLUS
DN 120:160872
TI Immunoregulatory biological response modifiers: Effect of cytokines on septic shock
AU Chirigos, Michael A.; **De Simone, Claudio**
CS Natl. Cancer Inst., Bethesda, MD, USA
SO Mediators Inflammation (1993), 2(Suppl. 1), S5-S10
CODEN: MNFLEF; ISSN: 0962-9351
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 16 refs. Whole **bacteria** or **bacterial** components or their exts. were employed to restore or augment the immune system. Beneficial effects were attained with these agents in treating various diseases. These agents were named biol. response modifiers (BRMs) because they regulated certain cellular components of the immune system. The cellular regulation induced by these BRMs was found to be due to cytokines. The cytokines were shown to act directly on the various cellular components and to provide therapeutic benefit in various autoimmune and immune deficiency diseases. Overprodn. of specific cytokines however leads to a deleterious effect on the host. Overprodn. of tumor necrosis factor (endotoxin, lipopolysaccharide) leads to septic shock. Bacteremia is the leading cause of overprodn. of tumor necrosis factor (TNF). Septic shock in many cases leads to death. Several monoclonal antibodies to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and anticytokines have demonstrated protection against septic shock.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1994:77070 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497090070
TI Supplementation of male inhibitory material to lipid A activated human mononuclear cell supernatants contributes to the suppression of polymorphonuclear cell phagocytosis.
AU Altamura, Maria (1); Potenza, Maria Assunta; Geronimo, Maria Gaetana; Gandini, Loredana; **De Simone, Claudio**; Lenzi, Andrea; Antonaci, Salvatore; Jirillo, Emilio
CS (1) Dep. Immunologia, Farmacologia, Facolta di Medicina, Universita di Bari, Bari Italy
SO Microbios, (1993) Vol. 76, No. 308, pp. 181-187.
ISSN: 0026-2633.
DT Article
LA English
AB Human normal peripheral blood mononuclear cells were stimulated with lipid A (LA), the biologically active moiety of **bacterial** lipopolysaccharides. LA-activated supernatants were able to suppress polymorphonuclear cell (PMN) phagocytosis of Candida albicans. This inhibitory activity was enhanced by the supplementation of male inhibitory material (MIM) to active supernatants. The addition of a recombinant human anti-interleukin-1-beta monoclonal antibody to activated supernatants in the absence or presence of MIM diminished or abrogated, respectively, the suppressive effect on PMN function. The mechanisms and the significance of MIM-mediated inhibition of phagocytosis under these circumstances are discussed.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1993:373835 BIOSIS
DN PREV199345045260
TI The role of probiotics in modulation of the immune system in man and in animals.

AU **De Simone, Claudio (1)**; Vesely, R.; Bianchi Salvadori, B.; Jirillo, E.
CS (1) Malattie Infettive, Universita di L'Aquila, 67100, L'Aquila Italy
SO International Journal of Immunotherapy, (1993) Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 23-28. ISSN: 0255-9625.
DT General Review
LA English

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1993:138033 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395070833
TI AIDS patients with **bacterial** lower respiratory tract infections: Treatment with ofloxacin versus sulbactam-ampicillin.
AU **De Simone, Claudio (1)**; Trinchieri, V.; Tzantzoglou, S.; Famularo, G.; Moretti, S.; Delia, S.
CS (1) Infectious Dis. Palazzo del Tosto, Univ. L'Aquila, L'Aquila Italy
SO Journal of Chemotherapy, (1992) Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 376-380. ISSN: 1120-009X.
DT Article
LA English
AB In this open-label, randomized, parallel-groups study the authors compare the parenteral administration of a beta-lactamase inhibitor associated with a semisynthetic penicillin (sulbactam-ampicillin) with the oral administration of a 3rd-generation quinolone (ofloxacin), in 20 HIV-infected subjects suffering from lower respiratory tract (LRT) infections. 12 patients were classified as AIDS, 6 as ARC (AIDS related complex) and 2 as asymptomatic seropositives. The risk of becoming HIV-infected and the work load for the health staff were also evaluated. The clinical and microbiological results indicate that oral ofloxacin is as effective as parenteral sulbactam-ampicillin for the treatment of LRT infections in HIV-positive individuals. In addition, the members of the health staff reported significantly less difficulty in administering ofloxacin in respect to sulbactam-ampicillin.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1993:239536 BIOSIS
DN PREV199344112736
TI **Bacterial** translocation and immunological responses in mice monoassociated or biassociated with Lactobacillus bulgaricus and Escherichia coli.
AU **De Simone, Claudio (1)**; Salvadori, Bruna Bianchi; Tzantzoglou, Sonia; Jirillo, Emilio; Camaschella, Paolo; Cislaghi, Simona; Ciardi, Antonio; Vesely, Renata
CS (1) Cattedra Malattie Infettive, Dip. Medicina Sperimentale, Universita dell'Aquila, I-67100 L'Aquila Italy
SO Paubert-Braquet, M. [Editor]; Dupont, C. [Editor]; Paoletti, R. [Editor]. (1992) pp. 57-65. Dynamic Nutrition Research, Vol. 1; Foods, nutrition and
immunity: Effects of dairy and fermented milk products.
Publisher: S. Karger AG P.O. Box, Allschwilerstrasse 10, CH-4009 Basel, Switzerland.
Meeting Info.: 2nd Bio-Inova/EIBET Workshop Paris, France December 9, 1991
ISBN: 3-8055-5605-5.
DT Article
LA English

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1990:31014 CAPLUS
DN 112:31014
TI Effects of substance P on the spontaneous binding of Salmonella minnesota R345 (Rb) to human peripheral blood lymphocytes
AU **De Simone, Claudio**; Misefari, Aldo; Covelli, Vito; Maffione, Angela B.; Antonaci, Salvatore; Jirillo, Emilio
CS Univ. L'Aquila, L'Aquila, 67100, Italy

SO J. Clin. Lab. Anal. (1989), 3(6), 345-9
CODEN: JCANEM; ISSN: 0887-8013
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effects of substance P (SP) on S. minnesota R345 (Rb) binding to human
peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) were evaluated. Two parameters of **bacterial** cytoadherence were considered, namely the binding lymphocytes (BL) and the no. of bound-**bacteria**/lymphocyte (BB). SP inhibited both BL and BB in a significant manner. Furthermore, distribution of Salmonella binding to CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocytes was studied following SP pretreatment of lymphoid cells. This neuropeptide was able to hamper the **bacterial** cytoadherence to both T-cell subpopulations and, in particular, the inhibitory effect on the T-suppressor/cytotoxic subset was more pronounced. These findings are discussed in terms of SP intervention in the mechanism of host protection against invading microorganisms.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1987:596216 CAPLUS
DN 107:196216
TI The immunoregulation of the intestinal flora: bifidobacteria and lactobacilli modulate the production of .gamma.-IFN induced by pathogenic **bacteria**
AU **De Simone, Claudio**; Ferrazzi, M.; Di Seri, M.; Mongio, F.; Baldinelli, L.; Di Fabio, S.
CS Clin. Mal. Infett., Univ. "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy
SO Int. J. Immunother. (1987), 3(2), 151-8
CODEN: IJIMET; ISSN: 0255-9625
DT Journal
LA English
AB Pathogenic or occasionally-pathogenic **bacteria** (Clostridium difficile, C. perfringens, Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhi, Staphylococcus enterotossicus, Yersinia enterocolitica) and bifidobacteria
and lactobacilli (B. bifidum and L. acidophilus) influence on .gamma.-interferon (.gamma.-IFN) prodn. by human peripheral blood lymphocytes in vitro was evaluated. .gamma.-IFN levels vary from individual to individual, probably due to the sensitization state with respect to pathogenic or occasionally-pathogenic germs. Bifidobacteria and lactobacilli do not directly stimulate .gamma.-IFN prodn. but have a regulating action on the release of this lymphokine, thus modifying the antibody-dependent cytotoxicity against pathogens (e.g. S. typhimurium).

=> s bacteria? and bile salt (10a) metabolism

L8 50 BACTERIA? AND BILE SALT (10A) METABOLISM

=> s l8 and dehydroxylase

L9 0 L8 AND DEHYDROXYLASE

=> s l8 and deconjugat?

L10 10 L8 AND DECONJUGAT?

=> dup rem l10

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 10 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-10

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 1999:142100 USPATFULL
TI Process for removing bile salts from a patient and alkylated compositions therefor
IN Mandeville, III, W. Harry, Lynnfield, MA, United States
Holmes-Farley, Stephen Randall, Arlington, MA, United States
PA GelTex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Waltham, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5981693 19991109
AI US 1999-288357 19990408 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-129286, filed on 5 Aug 1998 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-910692, filed on 13 Aug 1997, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1995-460980, filed on 5 Jun
1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5679717 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-258431, filed on 10 Jun 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mosley, Terressa
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 958
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a method for removing bile salts from a patient
in need thereof and compositions useful in the method. The method comprises administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of an alkylated and crosslinked polymer. The alkylated and crosslinked polymer comprises the reaction product of polymers, or salts
and copolymers thereof having amine containing repeat units, with at least one aliphatic alkylating agent and a crosslinking agent.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 1999:72699 USPATFULL
TI Process for removing bile salts from a patient and alkylated compositions therefor
IN Mandeville, III, W. Harry, Lynnfield, MA, United States
Holmes-Farley, Stephen Randall, Arlington, MA, United States
PA GelTex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Waltham, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5917007 19990629
AI US 1998-129286 19980805 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-910692, filed on 13 Aug 1997 which is a
division of Ser. No. US 1995-460980, filed on 5 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5679717 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-258431, filed on 10 Jun 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mosley, Terressa
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 122
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1308
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a method for removing bile salts from a patient
in need thereof and compositions useful in the method. The method comprises administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of an alkylated and crosslinked polymer. The alkylated and crosslinked polymer comprises the reaction product of polymers, or salts
and copolymers thereof having amine containing repeat units, with at

least one aliphatic alkylating agent and a crosslinking agent.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 97:112503 USPATFULL
TI Alkylated amine polymers
IN Mandeville, III, W. Harry, Lynnfield, MA, United States
Holmes-Farley, Stephen Randall, Arlington, MA, United States
PA GelTex Pharmaceuticals Inc., Waltham, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5693675 19971202
AI US 1995-461298 19950605 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-258431, filed on 10 Jun 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mosley, Terressa
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1033
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to alkylated amine polymers and a method for removing bile salts from a patient that includes administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of product produced by a process comprising alkylating one or more crosslinked amine polymers, salts or copolymers thereof with at least one alkylating agent. The reaction product is characterized in that: (i) at least some of the nitrogen atoms are unreacted with alkylating agent; and (ii) less than 10 mol % of the nitrogen atoms in the polymer react with the alkylating agent to form quaternary ammonium units.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL
AN 97:96908 USPATFULL
TI Method for removing bile salts from a patient with alkylated amine polymers
IN Mandeville, III, W. Harry, Lynnfield, MA, United States
Holmes-Farley, Stephen Randall, Arlington, MA, United States
PA GelTex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Waltham, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5679717 19971021
AI US 1995-460980 19950605 (8)
DCD 20140610
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-258431, filed on 10 Jun 1994
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mosley, Terressa
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 46
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1091
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for removing bile salts from a patient that includes administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of product produced by a process comprising alkylating one or more crosslinked amine polymers, salts or copolymers thereof with at least one alkylating agent. The reaction product is characterized in that: (i) at least some of the nitrogen atoms are unreacted with alkylating agent; and (ii) less than 10 mol% of the nitrogen atoms in the polymer react with the alkylating agent to form quaternary ammonium units.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1981:509686 CAPLUS
DN 95:109686

TI Jejunal macromolecular absorption and bile salt **deconjugation** in protein-energy malnourished rats
AU Teichberg, Saul; Fagundes-Neto, Ulysses; Bayne, Mary A.; Lifshitz, Fima
CS Dep. Pediatr., North Shore Univ. Hosp., Manhasset, NY, 11030, USA
SO Am. J. Clin. Nutr. (1981), 34(7), 1281-91
CODEN: AJCNAC; ISSN: 0002-9165
DT Journal
LA English
AB The combined stress of protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) and exposure of the jejunum to pathophysiol. (0.5 mM) levels of a **bacterial** metabolite, **deconjugated** bile salts, led to alterations not apparent with either stress alone. Perfusion of the jejunum of PEM rats with 0.5 mM deoxycholic acid (DCh) [83-44-3] and a 40,000 dalton macromol. tracer, horseradish peroxidase [9003-99-0], led to higher serum horseradish peroxidase levels than were seen in PEM rats not exposed to DCh or in well-nourished controls treated with DCh. Semiquant. cytochem. anal. indicated an increased no. of villi with horseradish peroxidase penetration in PEM rats treated with 0.5 mM DCh. DCh perfusion of PEM rats also produced fine structural damage to epithelial cells not apparent in other prepns. And, perfusion with 0.5 mM cholic acid [81-25-4] only produced Na secretion in PEM rats. Thus, malnourished children with a colonic type of **bacterial** overgrowth of the small bowel may attain increased levels of foreign antigens or toxins from the intestinal lumen.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1974:516290 CAPLUS
DN 81:116290
TI In vitro adsorption of bile salts to food residues, salicylazosulfapyridine, and hemicellulose
AU Birkner, Herman J.; Kern, Fred, Jr.
CS Sch. Med., Univ. Colorado, Denver, Colo., USA
SO Gastroenterology (1974), 67(2), 237-44
CODEN: GASTAB
DT Journal
LA English
AB The in vitro adsorption of bile salts to nondigestible food residues, hemicellulose [9034-32-6], salicylazosulfapyridine [599-79-1], and cholestyramine [11041-12-6] was detd. Radioactive bile salts were incubated with food residues and drugs in buffered solns. and, after centrifugation, adsorption was estd. from the decrease in radioactivity in the supernatant soln. Certain food residues, esp. those of celery, corn, lettuce, potato, and string bean, adsorbed large amts. of bile salts, esp. unconjugated dihydroxy bile salts. The amts. adsorbed were 20-60% of that adsorbed by cholestyramine. Extrapolating to whole foods, modest dietary amts. (173-389g) of kidney bean, potato, string bean, or corn could adsorb 1 g of chenodeoxycholate [474-25-9] at physiol. pH and concn. Adsorption of bile salts to food residues was increased at lower pH and was greater for less polar bile salts than for more polar salts, indicating that the process is hydrophobic in nature. Adsorption isotherms indicated that the adsorption is a uniform and monomol. process. Hemicellulose and salicylazosulfapyridine adsorbed only small amts. of bile salts. In normal man, the adsorption of bile salts to food residues may be an important determinant of stool mass and H2O content, esp. in vegetarians. This may also be an important factor in fat absorption and bowel function in patients with decreased bile salt concn. in the intestine, esp. after **bacterial deconjugation** and dehydroxylation of the bile salts.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1974:475452 CAPLUS
DN 81:75452
TI Fat absorption after infusing bile salts into the human small intestine
AU Shimoda, Stanley S.; O'Brien, T. Kevin; Saunders, David R.
CS Sch. Med., Univ. Washington, Seattle, Wash., USA
SO Gastroenterology (1974), 67(1), 7-18
CODEN: GASTAB
DT Journal
LA English
AB Absorptive cell abnormalities during fat absorption have recently been demonstrated by electron microscopy in some patients with small intestinal stasis syndrome. It is questionable whether **deconjugated** bile salts, produced by jejunal **bacteria**, might cause these abnormalities. The hypothesis was tested by feeding an intragastric test meal to 3 normal volunteers after prior overnight infusion with conjugated or unconjugated bile salts or with bicarbonate-buffered saline. No definite morphol. evidence of injury to jejunal absorptive cells was discerned after infusing 1 or 2 mM deoxycholate. A method of evaluation was developed to overcome various pitfalls in electron microscopic assessment of fat absorption. The only consistent electron microscopic difference was seen after overnight infusion of deoxycholate, i.e., a marked decrease in the nos. of fat particles in the apical areas of absorptive cells located 10 and 20 cells below the villus tip. This finding was not seen after overnight infusion of conjugatedbile salts or buffered saline, or after no overnight infusion. This marked decrease in apical fat particles was also obsd. in patients with stasis syndrome. Possibly it is explained by an inhibitory effect of unconjugated bile salts on reesterification of free fatty acids by the jejunal mucosa.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1972:47859 BIOSIS
DN BR08:47859
TI SMALL INTESTINAL **BILE SALT METABOLISM** IN NORMAL SUBJECTS AND IN THE STAGNANT LOOP SYNDROME.
AU NORTHFIELD T C; CONDILLAC E
SO Clin. Sci., (1971) 40 (6), 21P-22P.
CODEN: CSCIAE. ISSN: 0143-5221.
DT Conference
FS BR; OLD
LA Unavailable

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1971:30251 CAPLUS
DN 74:30251
TI **Bacterially** produced bile salt alterations and fat malabsorption
AU Senior, John R.; Dimase, Joseph D.; Clark, Michael L.
CS Gastrointest. Res. Lab., Philadelphia Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., USA
SO Int. Symp. Malabsorption (1969), Meeting Date 1968, 74-87 Publisher: Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Geneeskunde van Belgie, Brussels, Belg.
CODEN: 22KDA3
DT Conference
LA English
AB Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Geneeskunde van Belgie: Brussels, Belg.
The inhibition of fatty acid esterification by free bile acids was due to damage to the tissue in vitro, which inhibited other intestinal function, such as active transport of glucose. **Bacterial deconjugation** of bile salts leads to formation of free bile acids which are removed by absorption in the proximal intestine, and which do not in themselves cause inhibition of fat absorption in vivo. The mechanism whereby **bacteria** produce steatorrhea in the blind loop

syndrome appears to be redn. in the concn. of conjugated bile salts below levels needed for adequate transport of the products of fat digestion into the intestinal epithelial cells. Rational thereapy for blind loop steatorrhea may be, in order of preference: elimination of the cause of statis which led to accumulation of **bacteria** in the proximal intestine, or redn. in **bacterial** population by appropriate antibiotic therapy, or administration of supplemental amts. of conjugated bile acids in excess of the **bacterial** capability to **deconjugate** them.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1967:514487 CAPLUS
DN 67:114487
TI **Bacterial** degradation of bile salts
AU Hill, Michael James; Drasar, Bohumil S.
CS Wright-Fleming Inst., London, Engl.
SO Biochem. J. (1967), 104(3), 55P-56P
CODEN: BIJOAK
DT Journal
LA English
AB Taurocholate is readily **deconjugated** by many Bacteroides, Veillonella, Bifidobacterium, and Clostridium, together with half of the tested strains of Streptococcus faecalis and a few strains of Staphylococcus aureus. The amidase is not substrate specific, and also hydrolyzes glycocholate, taurodeoxycholate, glycodeoxycholate, alanocholate, aspartocholate, and tyrosylcholate. It is inhibited by Cu++ and periodate, and in some cases by formaldehyde and merthiolate. The enzyme has a pH optimum of 6-7, which varies with the source of enzyme. Taurocholate amidase is generally cell bound, but in Bifidobacterium it is extracellular. Many strains of Bacteroides, Clostridium, Veillonella, and S. faecalis are able to remove the 7-OH group from cholate, yielding deoxycholate. The same strains are able to 7-dehydroxylate chenodeoxycholate to lithocholate. Strains which can 12-dehydroxylate deoxycholate to lithocholate, and cholate to chenodeoxycholate, have also been isolated.

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                   FORMAT ENHANCED
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FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:22:23 ON 06 MAR 2000
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:22:23 ON 06 MAR 2000
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FILE 'BIOTECHDS' ENTERED AT 12:22:23 ON 06 MAR 2000
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=> s streptococcus thermophilus

L1 3484 STREPTOCOCCUS THERMOPHILUS

=> s l1 and bile acid (5a) deconjugation

L2 4 L1 AND BILE ACID (5A) DECONJUGATION

=> d bib ab 1-4

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:633911 CAPLUS
DN 127:245428
TI Strains of bacteria with altered metabolism of bile acids and their use
IN Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria; De Simone, Claudio
PA Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria Anna, Italy; De Simone, Claudio
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | EP 795604 | A2 | 19970917 | EP 1997-830040 | 19970205 |
| | EP 795604 | A3 | 19980415 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | CA 2198518 | AA | 19970911 | CA 1997-2198518 | 19970226 |
| | JP 10000086 | A2 | 19980106 | JP 1997-53673 | 19970307 |
| | CN 1165857 | A | 19971126 | CN 1997-103444 | 19970310 |
| PRAI | IT 1996-MI468 | | 19960311 | | |

AB Strains of bacteria characterized by exhibiting: (a) a 7.alpha.-dehydroxylase activity of <50%, and (b) a **bile acid deconjugation** activity of <50%, and descendants, mutants, and derivs. thereof preserving activities (a) and (b); and a pharmaceutical compn. comprising .gtoreq.1 such strain useful for preventing and treating diseases assocd. with or caused by an altered metab. of bile acids.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL
AN 1998:4454 USPATFULL
TI Lactic acid bacteria of the Genus lactobacillus
IN Saito, Yoshio, Hachioji, Japan
Mizutani, Jun, Sagamihara, Japan
PA Calpis Food Industry Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5707854 19980113
AI US 1995-579573 19951227 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-399209, filed on 6 Mar 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5516684

PRAI JP 1994-40921 19940311
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John W.; Assistant Examiner: Ware, Deborah K.
LREP Darby & Darby
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 586
AB Lactic acid bacteria of the genus Lactobacillus do not exhibit deconjugation of bile acids and inhibition of nutrient absorption, and exhibit lowering of cholesterol in blood and liver. The particular species of the genus Lactobacillus exhibiting these characteristics is Lactobacillus acidophilus. Furthermore, the strain Lactobacillus acidophilus CL-0062 has been internationally deposited under accession number FERM BP-4980.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL
AN 96:41124 USPATFULL
TI Biologically pure culture of Lactobacillus acidophilus FERM-P-14204 or FERM-P-14205
IN Saito, Yoshio, Hachioji, Japan
Mizutani, Jun, Sagamihara, Japan
PA The Calpis Food Industry Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5516684 19960514
AI US 1995-399209 19950306 (8)
PRAI JP 1994-40921 19940311
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.; Assistant Examiner: Ware, Deborah K.
LREP Darby & Darby
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 604
AB Lactic acid bacteria of the genus Lactobacillus which do not exhibit deconjugation of bile acids and inhibition of nutrient absorption, and exhibit lowering of cholesterol in blood and liver. There are two specific Lactobacillus strains which have been disclosed that exhibit these characteristic properties. The two strains are Lactobacillus acidophilus FERM-P-14204 and Lactobacillus acidophilus FERM-P-14205.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-12180 BIOTECHDS
TI Bacteria with low **bile acid** 7-alpha-dehydroxylase and **deconjugation** activity;
for use in liver and digestive system disease therapy
AU Cavaliere Vesely R M A; de Simone C
PA Cavaliere Vesely R M A; de Simone C
LO Milan, Italy; Rome, Italy.
PI EP 795604 17 Sep 1997
AI EP 1997-830040 5 Feb 1997
PRAI IT 1996-MI468 11 Mar 1996
DT Patent
LA English
OS WPI: 1997-450829 [42]
AB A new bacterial strain, selected from **Streptococcus thermophilus**, Streptococcus faecium and Lactobacillus bulgaricus, preferably S. thermophilus YS 46 (CNCM I-1668), S. thermophilus YS 52 (CNCM I-1670), S. thermophilus YS 48 (CNCM I-1669), S. faecium SF 3 (CNCM I-1671), L. bulgaricus LB 1 (CNCM I-1664), L. bulgaricus LB 3 (CNCM I-1665), L. bulgaricus LB 7 (CNCM I-1666) or L. bulgaricus LB 77 (CNCM I-1667), has 7-alpha-dehydroxylase activity of less than 50%, and a **bile acid deconjugation** activity of less than 50%. The bacteria can be used for treating diseases associated with or

caused by an altered metabolism of biliary acids, including liver diseases, diseases of the digestive system e.g. blind loop syndrome, gallstones, cirrhosis, chronic and acute hepatopathies, cystic fibrosis, intrahepatic cholestasis, intestinal inflammatory diseases, disorders of the colon, and malabsorption. (11pp)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:37 ON 06 MAR 2000)

FILE 'EMBASE, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, JAPIO, USPATFULL, BIOTECHDS'
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L1 3484 S STREPTOCOCCUS THERMOPHILUS
L2 4 S L1 AND BILE ACID (5A) DECONJUGATION

=> s l1 and dehydroxylase

L3 2 L1 AND DEHYDROXYLASE

=> d bib 1-2

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:633911 CAPLUS
DN 127:245428
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IN Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria; De Simone, Claudio
PA Cavaliere Vesely, Renata Maria Anna, Italy; De Simone, Claudio
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DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

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| | CA 2198518 | AA | 19970911 | CA 1997-2198518 | 19970226 |
| | JP 10000086 | A2 | 19980106 | JP 1997-53673 | 19970307 |
| | CN 1165857 | A | 19971126 | CN 1997-103444 | 19970310 |
| PRAI | IT 1996-MI468 | | 19960311 | | |

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-12180 BIOTECHDS
TI Bacteria with low bile acid 7-alpha-**dehydroxylase** and deconjugation activity;
for use in liver and digestive system disease therapy
AU Cavaliere Vesely R M A; de Simone C
PA Cavaliere Vesely R M A; de Simone C
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L1 3484 S STREPTOCOCCUS THERMOPHILUS
L2 4 S L1 AND BILE ACID (5A) DECONJUGATION
L3 2 S L1 AND DEHYDROXYLASE

=> s lactobacillus bulgaricus

L4 2781 LACTOBACILLUS BULGARICUS

=> s l4 and bile acid (5a) deconjugation (10a) dehydroxylase

L5 1 L4 AND BILE ACID (5A) DECONJUGATION (10A) DEHYDROXYLASE

=> d bib

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-12180 BIOTECHDS
TI Bacteria with low **bile acid** 7-alpha-**dehydroxylase** and **deconjugation** activity; for use in liver and digestive system disease therapy
AU Cavaliere Vesely R M A; de Simone C
PA Cavaliere Vesely R M A; de Simone C
LO Milan, Italy; Rome, Italy.
PI EP 795604 17 Sep 1997
AI EP 1997-830040 5 Feb 1997
PRAI IT 1996-MI468 11 Mar 1996
DT Patent
LA English
OS WPI: 1997-450829 [42]

=> s l4 and bile acid (5a) deconjugation

L6 3 L4 AND BILE ACID (5A) DECONJUGATION

=> d bib 1-3

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 1998:4454 USPATFULL
TI Lactic acid bacteria of the Genus lactobacillus
IN Saito, Yoshio, Hachioji, Japan
Mizutani, Jun, Sagamihara, Japan
PA Calpis Food Industry Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5707854 19980113
AI US 1995-579573 19951227 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-399209, filed on 6 Mar 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5516684
PRAI JP 1994-40921 19940311
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John W.; Assistant Examiner: Ware, Deborah K.
LREP Darby & Darby
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 586

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 96:41124 USPATFULL
TI Biologically pure culture of Lactobacillus acidophilus FERM-P-14204 or

FERM-P-14205
IN Saito, Yoshio, Hachioji, Japan
Mizutani, Jun, Sagamihara, Japan
PA The Calpis Food Industry Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5516684 19960514
AI US 1995-399209 19950306 (8)
PRAI JP 1994-40921 19940311
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.; Assistant Examiner: Ware, Deborah K.
LREP Darby & Darby
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 604

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-12180 BIOTECHDS
TI Bacteria with low **bile acid** 7-alpha-dehydroxylase and **deconjugation** activity;
for use in liver and digestive system disease therapy
AU Cavaliere Vesely R M A; de Simone C
PA Cavaliere Vesely R M A; de Simone C
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PI EP 795604 17 Sep 1997
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PRAI IT 1996-MI468 11 Mar 1996
DT Patent
LA English
OS WPI: 1997-450829 [42]

=> s l4 and dehydroxylase

L7 1 L4 AND DEHYDROXYLASE

=> d bib

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-12180 BIOTECHDS
TI Bacteria with low bile acid 7-alpha-**dehydroxylase** and deconjugation activity;
for use in liver and digestive system disease therapy
AU Cavaliere Vesely R M A; de Simone C
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